

Department Store

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Jewelry, Photographs, Curios, Kodaks, Newspapers, Books, Periodicals, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery, Logging and Mining Equipments, Everything Needed on the Frontier, Everything Suitable for the City. Information in regard to Big Game Hunting Grounds and Scenic Attractions of the Stikine, a Specialty. Transportation Arranged.

We carry in stock Complete Lines in all kinds of

Cold Weather Goods

On one side of
The Big Store

Then Step Over
To the Other Side

Warm Overcoats for Men and
Boys, Comfortable Wraps for the
Ladies and Girls, Gloves and Mittens, German Socks, Shoe Pads,
Moccasins, Caps with Ear Muffs,
and many other articles.

and see our line of
Heating Stoves for
Wood or Coal
Skates, all Sizes
CREEPERS Just the
thing for hill-climbing, and we
have them to fit any shoe

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 8:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S—EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers—Native service, 8:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:00 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. CORSER, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMARENE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

TERSELY OLD ALES OF HAPPENINGS HERE AND AROUND

Council meeting tonight.
Hya clam; klosch muck a-muck!
N. J. Svindeth went to Petersburg on the City of Seattle.
K. J. Johansen left Monday in his schooner for "Duckland Manor."
Location blanks and proof of labor blanks, 10 cents each at this office.
Miss Linhart has been having a lot of improvements made on her residence.
The treasurer's sale of the delinquent property is scheduled for next Monday.
Don't forget that the Firemen's Ball takes place February 21, and make your plans accordingly.
Samples of Goods for Ladies or Gents' spring and summer wear already received at W. C. Waters'.
Judge Gunnison recently fined a poor woman five dollars for an offense, and paid the fine himself.
SENTINEL will be sent to any address in the United States upon receipt of \$2 for a year's subscription.
Enough king salmon are caught from Etolin Bay on trolling lines to enable C. M. Coulter to ship several boxes to Seattle on every steamer.

TRADERS AND TRAPPERS

Louis Levy, representing Joseph Ullman, New York, pays highest prices for furs. 1121tf

It is reported that the old Cottage City is soon to make another attempt to reach Alaska. She will be welcomed at every port.

Delegate Cale has the thanks of this paper for numerous public documents and records from the seat of "Alaska's legislature," 4,000 miles away.

Jim Weeks and Nick Parsons have put an oil engine into Jim's big sloop, and will hereafter travel by that power instead of by "white ash breeze."

Saturday night, February 8, is the date set for the school entertainment, and as the proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the school, there should be a large attendance.

Joe Baronovich and wife and other members of the family, who have been visiting in town for several weeks, left Saturday in the gasoline launch Yankee for their home at Kasan.

A party of eight went to Pat's Lake, Sunday, in the good ship "City of Sea Girt." The ice on the lake was covered with about an inch of snow and was a trifle rough for good skating, but the trout were biting pretty good, and the party got about forty big ones.

After enjoying an exceptionally moderate winter up to about a week ago, the people are now having quite a spell of cold weather—that is, cold for this section. The thermometer has not yet registered lower than ten degrees above zero, and most of the time the mercury has stood above twenty.

The past week was Chinese New Year, and our wood merchant, Jinks, has been "laying off" from work and celebrating the season in true Mongolian style. All the children are happy when this season comes, as old Jinks never forgets them in his annual distribution of presents, Chinese candies, etc.
Seward Gateway: "There seems to be more than one man in town this winter who has been casting longing eyes toward the jail, where they can be properly fed, housed and warmed at government expense. Recently one man received a sentence of 100 days, and yesterday another reached the goal. The trouble with these bums is they like a long sentence too well. The old English treadmill, revived in Alaska, is about the only thing that would make confinement a punishment."

Take your prescriptions to the Baker Drug Co. 1010tf

George Card and Claud Blackington arrived up from Santa Ana, Sunday afternoon, with thirteen fine king salmon which they had caught, trolling.

The Nome Nugget says that a ledge of iron has been discovered near Sirock River that is 2,000 feet in width and is exposed to a depth of seventy feet.

The St. Michael Trading Co. has been having the wharf office fixed up and improved by putting in some counters and otherwise re-arranging the interior.

It is quite probable that the headquarters of the federal court for the third district will be transferred to Valdez, as Judge Reid is in favor of the change.

Rasmus Enge has bought that new boat in Nils Nelson's shop, and is now having ten feet added to its length. He will take the boat to Petersburg to use in fishing.

Marshal Grant passed through on the City of Seattle with a prisoner whom he was taking from Seattle to Juneau. He also took a fellow from here to serve a sentence for giving liquor to Indians.

A young man had called on his best girl and stayed longer than usual. As he left the house the girl's mother put her head out of the upstairs window and said "Please leave an extra quart this morning."

The Ladies' Shakespeare Club has just taken up the study of "The Tempest." The next reading will be held at the home of Miss Woods, Saturday afternoon. Any lady desiring to join the club should make application at a regular meeting.

The following note was recently received by a doctor in answer to a misssent: "Deer sur—the note was put in my box by mistake. I hunt the man. Hees dead, and aint any relative of mine anyway. How does your consens let you don't the dead? Why don't you lead a better criston life and try to meet that man in heaven which is worth more than forty dollars to any doctor."

THE NEW ARRIVAL AT WRANGELL HOTEL

(BOBBY BURNS)
'Twas January second,
The time just 10 P. M.,
When a very anxious father,
(Like a prisoner just condemned)
Paced up and down the hallway,
Down his cheek there rolled a tear,
He was thinking of his little wife,
Of whom he loved so dear.
Then Doc. approached him with a smile,
And his heart leaped up with joy
When the doctor said "Let's shake hands, John,
For you have another boy."
Well, John did not know what to say,
But whispered in his ear:
"Say, Doc, suppose that you and I
Go down and have a beer."

DELINQUENT TAX SALE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 20 of Ordinance No. 12 of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, duly passed and approved on the 4th day of August, 1904, providing for the sale of property to satisfy assessments against the same in said town, where the taxes have become delinquent, I will, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1908,
in front of the Red Men's Hall building in said town, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder (or bidders) for cash in hand on day of sale, the following described lots, parts of lots, buildings and other property described in this notice to satisfy the unpaid taxes on same for the year 1907:
Mrs. Chas. Olsen, one house and lot near government reserve, 10 00
Red Men's Hall, 15 00
Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 9th day of January, 1908.
L. C. PATENAUDE,
Treasurer and ex-officio tax collector of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, 1927

ELECTRIC WIRING FREE

To all persons who agree to take electric lights for a year or more, we will do the wiring and furnish the first lamps free of charge. This does not mean that patrons must use the lights all summer.
PALMER BROS.

The entertainment and ball given under auspices of Stikine Tribe No. 5, Imp. O. R. M. came off as scheduled at their hall last Friday evening. The hall was well filled with people when the entertainment commenced, and the program was rendered almost as printed in last week's paper. Everybody did their very best and each number received hearty rounds of applause. Before the entertainment, for about a half hour, there was dancing to the music of Walter Waters' big phonograph, and at the conclusion of the program the chairs were again moved back and those who "trip the toe fantastic" stayed with until fatigue drove them home in the "wee sma' hours." The lunch was a sumptuous affair, and was served in the council chamber, where tables had been improvised for the event. There were cakes, pies, sandwiches, salads, etc., without number, fine coffee, and all did eat, drink and were merry. The committee having this affair in hand is to be congratulated upon the success of the event. About \$48 was netted for the improvement fund of the cemetery that has lately been cleared out by the local lodge of Red Men.

The Democratic territorial committee met at Juneau January 21, and fixed Monday, May 8, as the date upon which the Democratic territorial convention is to be held at Juneau. The convention will nominate a candidate for delegate to congress, select six delegates and alternates to the national convention and elect a territorial central committee. The delegates for the First District are apportioned as follows: Yankee Basin, 1; Eagle River, 1; Juneau, 8; Skagway, 5; Ketchikan, 5; Sulzer, 1; Coppermount, 1; Treadwell, 4; Petersburg, 1; Douglas, 6; Niblack, 1; Wrangell, 1; Sitka, 2; Killisnoo, 1; Hadley, 1; Gypsum, 1; Windham, 1; Hoonah, 1; Tenakee, 1; Dolomi, 1; Shakan, 1; Haines, 4.

A new and rather unique process of getting water for placer mining is reported from Nome. It is proposed to overflow some of the creeks in winter, thus insuring a large accumulation of ice, which, when melted in summer, would furnish an abundance of water.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raymond have been in Wrangell since the last north trip of the City of Seattle. This is Harry's first business visit to Wrangell for several months.

THE OLD RELIABLE CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

still continues the Leader as the Depot for

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

You will Save 10 Per Cent

By coming to this store for your Groceries, Fruits, Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, Laces, Threads, Hosiery, Hardware, Etc.

Big Outfits a Specialty

CALL ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

St. Michael Trading Company

Carry a Complete Stock in All Lines of Merchandise, Including

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Paints Oils, Crockery, Etc.

Tin Shop in Connection, in Which we are Prepared to do Any Kind of Work in that line

WE ARE ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

Union Gas Engines

Chase & Sanborn Teas and Coffees

Hercules Powder

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORCERS

The Proof of the Pudding is the Eating To Make Your Puddings Taste "GOOD" Use Baker's Flavoring Extracts

Extract Vanilla, Extract Lemon, Extract Orange; Essence Wintergreen, Essence Peppermint, Essence Cinnamon, Essence Jamaica Ginger

THE BAKER DRUG CO.

Fred and Marcus Wigg have been cutting wood for the electric station, and it keeps them pretty busy to keep up to the furnace. They fall their own timber, tow the logs in, and buck and split them near the station.

One of the ablest articles we have yet read in regard to territorial government for Alaska is that which appeared in the last number of the Alaska-Yukon Magazine from the pen of W. F. Beers, Jr. Mr. Beers suggests statehood for "South Alaska," which name he applies to the section which comprises Fairbanks, Tanana, Seward and more southerly towns and cities, where the population is more permanent. He furnishes a tabulated statement showing the population of various territories at the time of their admission as states, in which it is clear that "South Alaska" is several hundred "to the good." The article must be read to be appreciated.

Skagway is hostile. Delegate Cale recommended one man for postmaster and Governor Hoggatt recommended another. The "holler" is not against the appointee, but against the "system" of the appointment.

Last Friday was the last day of the deer season for 1907.

The Jefferson arrived up at 10 o'clock Tuesday night with three days' mail from Seattle. The mail boats are so few and far between, these days that they are always quite welcome.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased Look accounts due and owing to F. W. Carlson, my predecessor in the mercantile business in Wrangell, as per bill of sale filed at Commissioner's office 3rd inst. All parties concerned are requested to govern themselves accordingly and to make settlement with me, F. MATHESON.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

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FIREMEN'S DANCE February 21

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY SOON

You'll Have to Hurry!
You Know This is Leap Year
Try Your Luck With a Valentine

BRING US YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
WRANGELL DRUG COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Druggists

Postage Stamps at Cost
Leave Your Headache Here
Thank You!
Please Call Again

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

A "lamb" has escaped from Wall street with \$3,000,000. In what?

If some one would import about three million cooks and maids the most serious market stringency would be relieved.

Yes, money talks, and its talk is mighty pleasant music, except occasionally when it says in a hoarse whisper, "I'm scared!"

King Menelik of Abyssinia proposes to give his people a constitution. The Czar of Russia can see a large batch of trouble ahead of Menelik.

Colonel George Harvey, of Harper's Weekly, has taken a firm stand against sweetmeats and cookies. The colonel is bound to save us, somehow.

If they are going to have a row in the British navy every time the German emperor visits England it may be expected that William will go over often.

A woman wants a divorce because her husband limited her to six new hats in four years. He must have been trying to beat the record for inhuman cruelty.

Every once in a while the blessings of poverty are made patent to all. A lot of men should be thankful that they don't have any money to loan to Mrs. Chaudron.

The discovery that Japan is eating 2,000,000 pounds of whale meat every year may start Hobson to talking again about her intention of whaling us in the near future.

"In every meeting I have ever held," says Evangelist Torrey, "some one has heard me and has died the next day." He is indeed a bold preacher who will throw a scare like that into his audience.

The young ladies of a church in Chicago pray twice daily that they may get good husbands. After they have waited a reasonable time they may amend their supplication by striking out the word "good."

Heirs of George Washington claim that they own the land on which the city of Cincinnati stands. Is there a city in this country which doesn't stand on land which is claimed by the heirs of somebody?

The governor of Minnesota says \$10,000 a year should be enough for any man. Most of the men who are getting many times that amount can no doubt recall the time when they thought the same thing.

With its sharp prow an Atlantic steamer cut a large whale in two the other day and went on its way as if nothing unusual had happened. If the denizens of the mighty deep expect to hold their own in the struggle for existence they will have to adapt themselves to the exigencies of modern life and learn how to dodge ocean greyhounds.

In the commercial treaty recently made between Canada and France, the Dominion for the first time negotiated directly with a foreign power through its own officials without the intervention of British diplomats. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister, went himself to Paris and arranged the terms of the treaty. Although of course the treaty is actually concluded by the British government, yet the fact that the home government practically allowed the colonial authority to make the arrangement independently marks an important advance in the power of the Canadian government.

When river commerce was developed by private capital the railways protected their business by methods which did not commend themselves at all. They will be at a disadvantage in competition with the nation's investment, and there will be born a new sectional question in the rivalry between the East and the Middle West. But there is no possibility of standing still. Rivalry among ourselves should not obscure the fact that this improvement is one means of keeping for ourselves the trade within our "sphere," which otherwise is offered for competition to Europe and even to Japan. The West, which long has been restless under improvement of our harbors, may easily think it has a fair case for asking the development of its river ways.

A Chicago professor wants to lecture to school children on the law of chance. He wants to educate the child so that it will see the folly in the prize package, the slot machine, and so that when it grows up it will be armed against the allurements of the bookmaker, the lottery and the roulette wheel. He wants to make it clear to the child that the odds are the wrong way. He wants to demonstrate to the child's positive conviction that the only man who wins is the man who runs the game. Most men don't believe this. Or, if they do believe it, they take a chance. We know a young fellow who watched the play of a roulette table for the first time, and figured a sure system in five minutes. Ten minutes later his \$60 was gone. This wheel was crooked. But even if it had been straight, and the young man had kept on playing in the end he would have lost his \$60 just

the same. If the Chicago professor is not given his youthful audience, he ought to be able to get a fairly large class of grown-ups in this city.

Unless things change, and very radically, the old heartrending cry, "Oh, save us from our friends!" will have to be amended so as to read, "Oh, save us from those who love us!" At first blush this may seem like nonsense, but just think: Almost every morning we read of some young man killing some young woman because he loves her so. It has got to the point in some parts of the country where the fathers of marriageable young women will not permit the young men who love them to enter the house until they are searched for concealed weapons. However, there has always been more or less of this, so that it will not be worth while to worry over it. But we should take some cognizance of the fact that the trouble is not confined altogether to young lovers, nor does it always result in shooting, but sometimes manifests itself in ways which are equally disagreeable and more humiliating. Take, for instance, the man who was so fond of a woman that when his admiration was at its height, when he was gazing at her with rapt enthusiasm, just at the very moment when he seemed to be given completely up to adoration of the one woman he loved, he gave her a black eye, simply because she smiled when another man was looking. Now, this is not good social form. It is as bad almost as that observed by the woman who loved her husband so intensely as he was that when he had his hair cut by the barber she refused to allow him to enter his home, and has commenced suit against him for divorce. She loved him, alas, not wisely but too well. But the worst example of all is the case of another husband. He was so devoted to his wife that he was always anxious about the condition of her health. If she looked a trifle pale in the morning he would go to his work with a heavy heart and be unhappy all day. He was constantly feeling her pulse and looking at her tongue. Such a solicitous husband nobody ever did see, and the neighbor's wives all used to point him out to their husbands as a husband to pattern after. The other day he came home and thought that she was looking rather poorly. She protested that she never had felt better in her life. He denied this emphatically, went down to the drug store, bought some pills which he believed would do her good, and, returning, attempted to force her to take them. She resisted, and so fearful was he that she should be sick and suffer pain that he lost his temper and threw her down a flight of stairs. It is a wonder that she escaped with only slight injuries. Now, when those who love us and are anxious about us, and solicitous with regard to us, and admire us, and would do anything for us, do these things to us, what are we to expect from those who do not care anything about us? Really, it is hard to say.

'Twas in Tater Time.
The late Senator Platt of Connecticut enjoyed funny stories and could tell a good many himself. Notwithstanding his long public life, he always remembered a yarn that he carried from his school days.
One year when the district schools opened in his town one of the teachers in making a record of the ages of her pupils, as required by law, found that one little girl, who came from a family not noted for being especially bright, was unable to say when her birthday came.

So in order to complete her records the teacher walked two miles to see the girl's mother one afternoon after school. Asked if she could remember just when her daughter was born, the woman thought for some little time and then, with a sort of puzzled look, said:

"Well, the gal was born in tater time, that's sure, but I can't remember whether they was a plantin' on 'em or a diggin' on 'em."—Boston Herald.

Crab Has 2,000,000 Joints.
The crab known as the scale-tailed apus was believed to have become extinct in Great Britain 50 years ago, the last recorded specimens being taken in the ponds on Hampstead Heath. But now it has turned up again in some numbers in two ponds on Preston Merse, near Southwick, in Kirkcudbrightshire. About two and a half inches long, the apus bears a very striking likeness to that remarkable creature, the king crab, and this because the fore part of the body is covered by a great semi-circular shield, or carapace, while, as in the king crab, it swims on its back. In the great number of its legs the scale-tailed apus has few rivals, while in the number of the joints which these share between them no other creature can compare. The naturalist Schaffer once essayed the task of counting them and made the magnificent total of 1,802,904. Latreille put down the number at a round 2,000,000.—London Daily Graphic.

An Exacting Trainer.
"Who won the long-distance walking match?"
"Spriggins."
"He did? Who was his trainer?"
"His ten-months-old baby."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pretty Hot.
"Under the equator, gentlemen," remarked an extensive traveler, "it is so hot that the natives have to put bones in ice chests to prevent their laying hard boiled eggs."—London Mail.

Most of a man's friends are his friends because of what they don't know about him.

AND THEY LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER.



The new State of Oklahoma is the richest and most promising ever admitted to the American Union. She has half as many people as all the thirteen original States combined when they achieved their independence. By actual count of noses she has six times the population of any other State ever received at the time of admission into the Union. She has fifty times the amount of wealth that could be claimed by any of her predecessors at the beginning of their State life, and has, what not one of them could show, all the arts and sciences, the improvements and progress that go to make a highly civilized commonwealth, from wireless telegraphy to the skyscraper, from the telephone to chemical farming. More than a million and a half persons claim the new State as theirs, and it will not be long after the census is taken in 1910 before the 2,000,000-mark will be passed. All the old States have sent

their best blood into Oklahoma to give it cosmopolitan life, and, no matter where you are from, if you travel within its borders you will find your own people. Spots that were grassy prairies are hustling towns to-day; yesterday's towns are cities now.

Up-to-dateness seems to be the watchword of Oklahoma's people in the rural districts as well as in the populous cities. Every farmer has his windmill, gasoline engine or mechanical water power for supplying his house and out-buildings, and many own automobiles. Telephones bring them into close communication with the towns, and the rural free delivery bears daily mail to their doors. Oklahoma can raise anything which grows between the Canadian border and Florida and Texas. The cotton yield to the acre is greater than that in any other State or Territory in the Union.

Only three of the territories now remain, Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico. The probability is that one or both of

these last-named will soon be admitted to the United States, and then every section of the country except Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will be represented in the Senate.

Some facts about Oklahoma, the forty-sixth State: Population, 1,500,000; size, 70,430 square miles—larger than the combined area of all New England; will send five Congressmen to Washington—four Democrats, one Republican; elected one blind man and one part Cherokee Indian to the Senate; has the longest constitution ever put together for a State; its first Governor, C. N. Haskell, Democrat, defeated Frank Frantz, the Rough Rider Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, by 30,000 majority; Oklahoma City, the biggest town in the State, has 45,000 inhabitants and is only 15 years old; Oklahoma has 6,000 miles of railroad track within its borders; has six times the population and fifty times the wealth claimed by any other State at the time of its admission to the Union.

SOME REAL MONEY PANICS.

Episodes Which Make Recent Inconveniences Look Trifling.

A community which has been confronted with closing of institutions where it kept its money balances always considers its case one of unparalleled misfortune, says the New York Post. Yet there have been "panics," even in recent times, when circumstances were more heart-breaking even than that of depositors in the Knickerbocker and of the dozen other smaller banks which went down with it. The case of 1857, almost forgotten, was one in which not only bank deposits, but the money in the pocket of every individual, turned out useless for private wants. The mood of the man who learned of the closing of a string of note-issuing banks under the older system and who searched his pocket book anxiously to see if his means of paying petty bills was suddenly cut off, had a different aspect even than to-day's.

Five months after our panic of 1893, the two banks in the colony of Newfoundland, whose circulating notes made up the whole currency of the island, closed their doors, and both were completely insolvent. The community was literally left without any circulating medium until gold arrived from England; a state of barter existed and where personal credit did not survive the tinmith took his pans to the baker to buy bread. A full year after that extraordinary event—the colonial government having in the meantime guaranteed up to 40 per cent the notes of one of the two defaulting banks—a man would get, in his daily currency at St. John's, bills for \$10 stamped in red ink, "guaranteed for \$4," and they bought just \$4 worth of goods.

LIBERTY SPREADING.

Menelik of Abyssinia to Grant a Constitution to His People.
The heaven of modern political ideas and of free government is constantly working and spreading throughout the world. A few years before the middle of the last century there was only one little state—Piedmont—on the European continent that had securely won free government. Even in Great Britain the restriction of the suffrage prevented the full enjoyment of democratic government. Now all this is changed in Europe and even Russia is

slowly and laboriously falling into the procession of constitutionalism.

In Asia, too, constitutional government is advancing. The case of Japan is known to all. Recently in Persia—that degenerate land of Cyrus and Xerxes, whose power once dominated all western Asia—a constitution has not long since been adopted by the people. And now comes Abyssinia, in Africa, whose King Menelik II., who claims descent from Solomon, has decided on giving a constitution to his subjects. As a first step in this reform he has just established a cabinet, with ministers of foreign affairs, justice, finance, commerce and war. The constitution,



KING MENELIK.

when the time is ripe for it, will follow. In order to acquaint himself better with European governmental systems, Menelik has a commission traveling from court to court picking up information which later is to be turned to the advantage of Abyssinia.

Menelik, for an African potentate, has never left the limits of his dominions, is a progressive ruler and has introduced many modern improvements into his kingdom. He came to the throne in 1889 and under him the Italian ambition to rule the country was effectively ended at Adowa, where the Italian army was badly beaten. Menelik is shrewd, far-sighted and picturesque and keeps well posted on foreign affairs. His indorsement of railroad building in his empire will go far to develop the national resources of the country and make that picturesque land better known to the outside world.

Seven men out of ten who get into trouble are able to trace their downfall to side issues.

A Deserted Village.

The site of the erstwhile flourishing village of Brendon is represented by a few gaunt stone chimneys, a stray cluster of roofless cottages, a dilapidated Dissenting chapel, a ghostly railway station and one fair-sized shop, which serves the needs of the scattered community living on the Brendon Hills. Says H. G. Archer, in the Wide World Magazine. But for many years the deserted village was left just as it was when the miners occupied it, and as such presented an extraordinary sight—silent, grass-grown streets of closed houses, shops, inns and places of worship. It was only comparatively recently that the buildings were razed and the materials of which they were composed sold and carried away. To-day the most tangible relic is found at the junction of the roads just outside the village—a quaint, square, plain building, over the porch entrance to which is the word "Beulah," and the date of erection, 1861. This is one of the little chapels built for the miners. No attempt has been made to preserve it from decay, and not so long ago the pedestrians could stroll in and find the pulpit streaming through the translucent glass, making the interior grotesquely gay. The pulpit and pews then remained, and many of the cards affixed to the book-rests and inscribed with the seat-holders' names were yet to be seen.

"Scouring the Land."

I have just been examining an old book containing the accounts of the charity estate of West Haddon, embracing the years 1773-1850. Under date Aug. 17, 1776, is the following entry:

"Paid Richard Worster seven days' work, cutting thorns and scowering and stopping of gaps, 10s. 6d."

The term "scouring the ditch" is used on Jan. 8, 1781, and appears many times after this date, the last instance being on April 28, 1820.—London Notes and Queries.

Triumphant Wooling.

Manager—For heaven's sake, Fraulein, what have you done? You've gone and accepted the hero's proposal in the first act instead of the fifth!

The Star—But he begged so nicely! And—why can't I just refuse him in the fifth act?—Fliegende Blaetter.

SMALLEST BANK in the WORLD



"Did you know that the smallest bank in the world is right here in St. Louis?" asked an official of one of the large St. Louis banks. "There is a bona fide banking institution in this city with total deposits for the whole period of its existence of only a little over \$800, and its entire business is conducted by one woman. It is the children's bank in the Ghetto, and though it is one of the most interesting financial institutions in the city it is such a tiny affair that you could easily put the 'whole works' in your hat and still have room for your head."

The little bank referred to is an interesting institution—interesting for the originality of the idea which it demonstrates and for the educational and ethical work it has already accomplished, and though small in deposits and depositors—no child over 14 years of age is allowed banking privileges there—it is very far from small in the scope of its influence, and is really one of the most important economic enterprises now being carried on in St. Louis. Through its influence 500 children have learned many lessons of economy, self-denial and generosity, lessons which they are putting into daily practice, to the great benefit of all with whom they come in contact. By means of the system employed by the bank the juvenile depositors are also being taught accuracy and orderliness, and if they are old enough to comprehend the instruction are given an insight into the elementary principles of modern business methods. Through the agency of this little bank many poor families of the Ghetto have had pleasures and comforts hitherto unknown to them, because the pennies that formerly went for indigestible sweets or big fat pickles are now saved, and when a sufficient number of them have accumulated they are used for other larger and more lasting enjoyments; and there is one case in the bank's brief history where a boy saved enough money—\$32—to go into business for himself. That boy is now educating himself and also adding his mite to the general fund for the support of his mother and three small sisters.

Less than a year ago Philip L. Seaman, superintendent of the Jewish Educational Mission at Ninth and Carr streets, established the bank for the purpose of teaching economy and independence to the children among whom his association works.

The Penny Provident Bank is really a remarkable institution, and is the only one of its kind in the world, so far as is known. Its depositors are all children under 14 years of age, and many of them are scarcely more than babies. The youngest depositor at present is Israel Fellman, who not only cannot speak English, but is as yet unable to converse intelligibly in any language. He is not yet 6 months old, and his account to date amounts to nearly 30 cents. Many of the depositors who appear regularly on banking days and stand in line patiently waiting their turn to deposit the money which they hold tight in their sticky little fists, are so tiny that only their eyes are visible above the cashier's table. Some of them can make out their own deposit slips, and some cannot, but all know very well what they are doing and why they do it, and the child who brings two pennies lays it down with his book with as much of an air as do those who can boast of having a "whole big dollar" to exchange for the fascinating colored stamps that are pasted in the bank books.

Stamps are used to register the deposits instead of the usual entry system, because they are not only more easily understood by the children, but they seem to have a stimulating effect. The height of every child's ambition seems to be to get a yellow stamp (the \$1 stamp) in his book, and it is one of the regular events of banking hours for the children to go off in little groups to compare books and see which has the most yellow stamps. The stamps differ in color according to their denominations, and even those children estimate their own accounts by adding the stamps in their books in this wise:

"Two nickels. That's a dime, ain't it? Two pennies, one penny, two more pennies. That makes a nickel. I got a dime and a nickel in my bank book!" No amount is too small to be ac-

cepted by this little bank, and the amounts shown by some of the deposit slips would be really ludicrous if they were not so pathetic. Many of the depositors seem to have no acquaintance with any but copper coins, and a few of the bank books show unbroken lines of 1-cent stamps.

The business of the bank is carried on exactly like that of a regular banking institution, modified to come within the range of comprehension of childish minds. Each child must make out a deposit slip and present it with the money and the bank book to the cashier, Miss Jeannette Reis. If he wishes to draw out any of his money he must fill out a check and sign and indorse it just as he would in any other bank. At the end of the day the business is checked up and entered upon the bank's ledgers, and each individual account is carried in the card index file so that any depositor's balance may be ascertained at a moment's notice.

The children who cannot write are helped in making out their slips and checks by some of the older children, but everything that they can do for themselves they do and take the keenest delight in it. Some of the books are grimy past belief from frequent counting of the stamps, but as Mr. Seaman says, the pleasure and benefit which the children derive from that which the book represents to them more than compensates for a little dirt.

Miss Jeannette Reis is president, cashier, paying and receiving teller, bookkeeper and clerk, all in one, of this little bank. Instead, in the eyes of the children she is the bank.

The rule that not more than 10 cents can be withdrawn, unless the child is accompanied by the parent, teaches the children to consult and advise with their parents, and often prevents useless expenditure of money that may be of vital importance later.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why Scotland's Soil Is Thin.

An English golfer on a Scottish links hit the turf ten times for every once that he struck the ball. His caddy ventured on a sarcastic remonstrance. "Ha' peety on auld Scotland, sir," said he. "She's suffered over enuech at the haunds o' yer countrymen in the past that ye sud treat her sae saim the day. 'Til the ba', man, an' let the grun 'alane'."

"Confound Scotland!" shouted the exasperated golfer, flinging down his club in a rage. "It's just what Dr. Johnson described it—'stone, water and a little earth.'"

"Sae the dootier said that, did he?" inquired the caddy.

"He did, and he was a very wise man, let me tell you," snapped the Englishman.

"I believe ye," retorted the caddy. "Nae doot the dootier was a verra wise man, for there is muckle o' stane an' watter in Scotland—or mountains an' lochs that ye come sae far tae see, an' it's a sair truth that the soil is no verra deep. Ye see, there's sic a handle o' English bodies comes the Scotland tae play gawf."—Glasgow Times.

Women and Cards.

It seems that the passion for card playing among Jewish women is not of recent date. More than a century ago Miss Rebecca Franks wrote:

"The ladies of Philadelphia have more cleverness in the turn of an eye than those of New York have in their whole composition. With what ease have I seen a Chew, a Penn, an Oswald or an Allen and a thousand others entertain a large circle of both sexes, the conversation without the aid of cards never flagging nor seeming in the least strained or stupid. Here in New York you enter a room with a formal set courtesy, and after the how-dos things are finished. All is dead calm until the cards are introduced, when you see pleasure dancing in the eyes of all the matrons, and they seem to gain new life."—Hebrew Standard.

A Peasimist.

"So he has failed. I guess he doesn't believe in his luck as he used to."

"Oh, yes, he does; more firmly than ever."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, in his bad luck."—Philadelphia Press.

Bachelors who are looking for trouble should get married

General Debility

Day in and day out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself. Food does not strengthen. Sleep does not refresh. It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers. For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions. In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as **Sarsatabs**. 100 doses \$1.

WANTED—Men and women to learn watchmaking, engraving and optics; thorough and complete course; individual instruction; graduates assisted to positions. Write for particulars. Seattle Watchmaking, Engraving and Optical School, Room 1, Kinnear Bldg., 4th and Pike, Seattle.

Why Pay Hospital Fees and Doctor Bills?

When \$1.00 buys a bottle of DAVIS' OIL, the Greatest Pain Reliever on Earth, it will cure and relieve quicker than any other remedy known. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BACKACHE, SORE THROAT, STIFF NECK, LUMBAGO, SCALDS, BURNS AND BRUISES, SORE FEET, WEAK ANKLES AND JOINTS or any other ailments or bodily pains.

CATARRH—Inhale the fumes of Davis' Oil and it will greatly relieve, and in most cases cure, Catarrh. THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST

For external use only. Price \$1.00. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Bank References.

Manufactured by

ALBERT A. DAVIS.

Address P O Box 1294, Seattle, Wash.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH AND COMFORT on stormy days by wearing a **SLICKER**. Clean - Light Durable. Guaranteed Waterproof. \$3.00 Everywhere.



BEWARE OF CHEAP TEETH

In the making of dental plates the teeth are fastened to the plate by means of pins. This method has now become of immense importance to you because on account of the high price of platinum it is not possible to make teeth as cheaply as a few years ago. Many manufacturers of teeth have substituted nickel and copper or nickel steel for platinum. These metals are all affected in the mouth because of the acids present. They call it "Platina" or "Nickelite," etc. I guarantee every tooth I use to contain pins of pure platinum, the only metal that can be and is used in first-class teeth.

Cheap pins cost but \$0.25 per pound. Platinum pins, the kind I use, cost \$4.50 per pound.

DR. S. E. WAGONER, Dentist, 363-364 Johnston Building, Corner Third and University Sts., Main 4147, Seattle.

HOWARD B. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist Leadville, Colorado. Specimen Prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver, Zinc, \$2.00; Zinc or Copper, \$1.00. Cyanide Tests, Mailings Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire Work solicited. Ref. Bureau: Carbonate National Bank.

To save the expense of a divorce, an eastern couple have signed an agreement to live apart for ninety-nine years. After that they will probably have no use for a divorce.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

We note that one of the prominent members of a debating society in Chicago is named Twaddle. By this time the members are doubtless accustomed to Twaddle.

Sweet Potato Pie. One pint of potato rubbed through a sieve or colander, four well-beaten eggs, one full cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, nutmeg to taste; make into a very thin batter with rich milk; fill three undercrusts; bake in moderate oven.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of **SARSAPARILLA**, **WITCH HAZEL**, **CHERRY PECTORAL**.

Wife (looking up from her book)—You know a great many things, John; now, what do you think should be done in case of drowning? Husband—Have a funeral, I should think.

Cynicus—I have been engaged to at least a dozen girls. Sillicus—Always been unlucky in love, eh? Cynicus—Oh, I don't know. I've never married any of them.—Philadelphia Record.

Butcher—Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Simpson's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in your basket. John—All right, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mr. Murphy's leg.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Hooper*

Somebody who has been conducting an investigation reports that only one out of every ninety-five written becomes popular. We had supposed enough of them were bad to make the average higher.

PASS THIS AROUND

TELLS HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE RHEUMATISM CURE AT HOME.

Prescription Given Which Sufferers of Dread Disease Can Easily Make Up and Try at Home at Small Cost.

To relieve the worst forms of Rheumatism, take a teaspoonful of the following mixture after each meal and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

These harmless ingredients can be obtained from any druggist in the smaller towns, and are easily mixed by shaking them well in a bottle. Relief is generally felt from the first few doses.

This prescription, states a well-known authority in a Cleveland mailing paper, forces the clogged-up, inactive kidneys to filter and strain from the blood the poisonous waste matter and uric acid, which causes Rheumatism.

As Rheumatism is not only the most painful and torturous disease, but dangerous to life, this simple recipe will no doubt be greatly valued by many sufferers here at home, who should at once prepare the mixture to get this relief.

It is said that a person who would take this prescription regularly, a dose or two daily, or even a few times a week, would never have serious Kidney or Urinary disorders or Rheumatism.

Cut this out and preserve it. Good Rheumatism prescriptions which really relieve are scarce, indeed, and when you need it, you want it badly.

FIT'S St. Vitis' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 261 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The British board of agriculture has recently published some statistics which show that England's foreign food bill has doubled in amount during the last twenty years. In 1886 it was approximately \$500,000,000. In 1906 the amount had grown to \$1,000,000,000. This remarkable increase cannot be accounted for by any diminution of home production, the statistics indicating that in the important particular of meat there has been no falling off. It cannot be ascribed to the increase of the population within a score of years, although that naturally explains some of it. The real reason for it evidently is that the standard of living has been notably raised during the period described. One of the features of the nineteenth century which attracted the attention of statisticians was that the food supply of the world increased much faster than the population. It was one element in the cumulative testimony that the material welfare of mankind in this important particular constantly improved as civilization advanced. The last twenty years have been the most remarkable in history in the surprising additions to the forces of civilization. Means of communication have been wonderfully developed. The most remote parts of the earth have been touched by the swift messengers of commerce. The machinery and the methods of food culture have been revolutionized. Articles which were distinct luxuries because of their scarcity and their price have been brought within the reach of the average pocketbook. Perishable goods are carried round the world in cars and steamers specially made for that purpose. Distances which were prohibitive a few years ago have been practically eliminated. Faster trains in every civilized land, swifter steamships with each successive year, greater skill in organizing industry, better knowledge of soils and methods of getting larger production have combined with similar advances in other directions to make the problem of the world's food supply much simpler than it once was. The people of the United Kingdom have gained because of all these advances. They can afford to use more wheat, more butter, more sugar, and more meat. The increased imports of food products and the facilities for securing such increased imports have made it possible for the average family to live better, to have more comforts, and that, too, without much increase in the annual outlay per inhabitant, when there is comparison of the styles of life of twenty years ago and to-day.

"WHIZ"

A New Parlor Game For the Long Winter Evenings **FREE**

Go to your dealer and buy a pound package of 20-Mule Team BORAX. Cut off the top panel from package and mail to Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal., with 4c in stamps and the WHIZ game will be promptly sent you Prepaid.

WHIZ, the New Parlor Card game, can be played by all the family. It is composed of 44 handsomely printed cards enclosed in a flap case with full and complete rules for playing. Entertaining, instructive or educational. Similar games cost 50c in the shops. You can get it FREE.

To Clean a Steel Knife.

Cut an Irish potato in half, dip one of the pieces in the brickdust which is generally used for cleaning knives. Rub the blade of the knife and the stain will immediately disappear.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. E. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Not only the President, but every member of his cabinet, wears a mustache. If this be treason, make the most of it.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Crab Apple Pie.

Wash the large crab apples, quarter them, and remove the stems and cores. Fill a deep dish with apples, put on one cup of sugar to one quart of apples, cover with a crust and bake. Or bake with an under crust, adding sugar after baking and covering with whipped cream.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Only **\$1.**



China Closet doors or Book Case Doors, only \$1.00 per door. Sold by dealers generally at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair. Our price just about half or even less than half the price asked by the average dealer. We are the largest manufacturers in the Northwest of china closet glass doors. Sizes not larger than 2 by 4 feet, thickness 1-8, only \$1.00. We sell to anybody in large lots or small quantities. We have only one price, and we have hundreds of different sizes in stock. Send for our price lists on windows, doors, mouldings, hardware, etc., and buy from us direct at the greatest saving prices ever heard of. Write your name and address plainly and we will forward you copies of our price lists free by return mail, post paid, without charge.

Your Money Back

If my Indian Remedy won't cure your Asthma—80 per cent of cures Bronchitis—94 per cent of cures.

Rose cold, catarrh, cough, hay fever, or gastritis. I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY

Send for circular. Arnold's Asthma Cure, 715 Olive St. Seattle, Wash.

HOW CIGAR BOXES ARE MADE.

A Fortune Spent in Producing Them Every Year.

There is probably not a cigar smoker in the land who has not wondered, at one time or another, how much of what he pays for his smoke goes into the box and the lithographed labels and the gilt bands and the like, says Tit-Bits. A box which holds fifty cigars costs from 4 to 8 cents, according to what it is made of, and this without counting the labels and bands, or anything but the wood and nails. The cost of these boxes used in the United States alone foots up to \$6,000,000 every year. Some of them go to Havana, but they come back with cigars in them.

Perhaps the most interesting and least known fact about this industry is that, while some cigar boxes are made of cedar, a great number are made of poplar, veneered on one side with cedar, while still others are made of poplar without any veneer. In the latter case the wood is printed in imitation of cedar by the use of ink of the proper color and a machine which carries a printing roller on which are the lines to resemble the graining of cedar wood. The bottom and top of a cigar box of standard grade are 5-32 of an inch in thickness, while the ends are 7-32 of an inch. Despite the very small amount of wood needed, it is cheaper, however, to use the veneered poplar than the cedar, and still cheaper to print the poplar. Solid cedar boxes to hold 100 cigars now cost about 10 cents and the half boxes, or those for fifty cigars, about 8 cents. The corresponding price for veneer is about 1 cent less, while for the printed poplar the prices are 3 to 4 cents.

Such prices are only made possible by the use of intricate machinery and subdivision of labor, and it is also important to waste as little of the material as possible. To this end the wood of the proper thickness is not sawed from the log, but sliced or split by a special machine. The immense pressure used in veneering wood for the manufacture of furniture is not used, and the veneered sides, which are pretty well warped and twisted at first, are straightened out and dried simply by passing through rollers.

Then the slabs are taken to the sawing table, where they are ripped and cross-sawed—from five to ten in one cut—into pieces of proper dimensions for the single boxes which are being made. Thence the pieces are sent to the inspector, who, besides examining each and sorting out those which are imperfect, make separate piles, containing the same number in each, of ends, sides, bottoms and tops.

The ends and sides are nailed together into a frame by one machine and the bottoms and tops are nailed on by another. These machines are fed with nails by an automatic arrangement which presents the required number of them at each stroke. One stroke does the business of nailing at each corner and one stroke also suffices for the bottoms and tops, the nails being pushed in rather than driven. One of these machines will frame 5,000 boxes a day and two machines working together will turn out 10,000 boxes except for the labels.

The lid of the cigar box is held in place by nailing only along the front edge and generally by one nail. The hinge at the back is made by one strip of cheesecloth glued upon the outside and subsequently covered by the labels and paper trimmings. When the hinge is dry the pasting of the labels is begun. Tiny metal hinges are sometimes put upon cigar boxes, but these are comparatively rare. So are dove-tailed boxes, which can, however, be had on order.

Generally speaking, the entire interior surface of the box is lined with paper and paper flaps and in large factories the label printing and sometimes even the designing of the labels constitute an important branch of the work. Such printing is of an unusually varied character, requiring several kinds of presses, including those for embossing.

One Source of News.

For many years a certain New York paper received society and club gossip from a man whose identity was concealed by a clever ruse. Even his checks were made out to his wife in her maiden name. He furnished information about the doings and wrangles in various clubs—little stories involving people whose names are known by reputation to practically all readers of newspaper columns. He is said thus to have averaged an income of about \$10 a week—not much, but enough to buy hats, gloves and canes. He was a most immaculate and apparently prosperous person. It is needless to say that he has never been suspected of this small traffic. A wealthy relative died and left him independent. When some such man furnishes the clew to a delectable scandal he has done a stroke of business that will keep him in small luxuries for months to come.—Whitman Bennett in Bohemian.

The Marble Bible.

In 1857 Mindon-min, king of Burma, erected a monument near Mandalay called the Kutho-daw. There he built 700 temples, in each of which there is a slab of white marble. Upon these 700 slabs is engraved the whole of the Buddhist Bible, a vast literature in itself, equal to about six copies of the Holy Scriptures. This marble Bible is engraved in the Pali language, thought to be that spoken by Buddha himself 500 B. C.

It sometimes happens that a weak woman puts up a strong argument.

ODD EXPERIENCES OF TOURISTS.

Americans Tell of Queer Happenings While "Doing Europe."

How cat language is unalterably confused with his first impressions of France is a story told by one of a trio of far western Americans who have arrived at the Hotel du Louvre after "doing Europe" for the first time. The party is composed of W. Virges, a lumberman from Tacoma, and E. E. Covert, a Portland (Ore.) attorney, and his wife, who has been studying operatic singing in Dresden.

"I didn't know we had crossed the German-French frontier," said Mr. Covert. "I was asleep on the seat and a French lady with a cat in a basket got aboard and went asleep alongside. Suddenly the cat started to cry, and, waking up, I discovered I was leaning too close to the lady (probably mashing the cat), and as she awoke, too, she pulled out her ticket, waving it in my face. As I couldn't talk French, I told her in English I didn't want her ticket, but to give it to the conductor. When somebody came to explain I discovered the trouble to be that I was taking up too much of the seat. Things like that don't happen at home."

At Mayence Mr. Virges says he worked a unique scheme to see the Kaiser during the maneuvers.

"Some one told me it would be almost impossible to get close enough to see him," said Mr. Virges. "But I went to the authorities and told them I was a journalist from some Pacific coast newspaper, and after I had secured the necessary papers I went to the maneuvers in an automobile, pulled out the papers and passed the police who saluted. I took with me to a hotel afterward two Philadelphiaans, and we dined overlooking the boulevard where the Kaiser was to pass. Almost immediately he appeared, and when the Philadelphiaans cheered the Kaiser looked up and saluted."

Mr. and Mrs. Covert nearly got locked up in the opera here.

"Mrs. Covert, whom I came over to bring home from her studies in Dresden, wanted to see 'The Valkyries,'" said Mr. Covert. "I expected to see a big ballet, but instead two or three persons came out and sang until one died. The curious thing was that when we left our hats coming in neither of us took any notice where. When we came out we could not find the same cloakroom and neither of us could speak one word of French. We presented the ticket at four different places, and I was getting mad. After everybody else was gone one of the attendants, taking my wife by the arm showed us the place. They were just slamming the doors when we started out of the building."

"After these experiences I am strongly in favor of a universal language and that ought to be the American language.—New York Herald.

LEGAL INFORMATION.

Liability of a city for injuries due to a fall upon a sidewalk covered with ice and snow, where the ice, which accumulated from natural causes, was less than an inch in thickness, and the person injured knew when he went upon it that it was smooth and slippery, and there was no other defect, is denied in Evans vs. Concordia (Kan.), 7 L. R. A. (N. S.) 933.

Notwithstanding the statute provides that a mortgage of real estate shall not be deemed a conveyance, whatever its terms, so as to enable the owner of the mortgage to recover possession without a foreclosure, it is held, in Moncrieff vs. Hare (Col.), 7 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1001, that a court of equity may, pending foreclosure, impound the rents and profits to be applied in reduction of the debt.

That each proprietor and wholesaler of patent medicines is permitted to determine for himself to what retailers he will refuse to sell is held, in Jayne vs. Loder (C. C. A. 8d Cir.) 7 L. R. A. (N. S.) 984, not to prevent an undertaking on the part of associations of proprietors, wholesalers and retailers to prevent rate-cutting from being within the Sherman anti-trust act, if they bind themselves by an agreement not to sell to aggressive cutters of prices, and the agreement is enforced by the retailers notifying wholesalers who are aggressive cutters and putting upon the list of aggressive cutters all wholesalers who do not desist from selling to persons on the list so furnished, the result of which is greatly to increase the cost of proprietary medicines to consumers throughout the country.

His Consolation.

John and Willie are twins. Their best friend and playfellow is Archie who is gifted with red hair and a hot temper. One day they quarreled and Archie started home in a huff. The unsympathetic twins called after him: "Red head, red head!" Archie seemed not to hear until the insult was repeated. Then he turned and called back, "Don't care if I am red headed; I ain't twins, and folks can tell me apart!"—Grand Folks Press.

Pepys on Shakespeare.

Pepys's Diary, 1659-1689, commenting on Shakespeare's plays, says of "Midsummer Night's Dream," "It is the most insipid, ridiculous play I ever saw in my life," and upon reading "Othello, Moor of Venice," which I have hitherto esteemed a mighty good play, but having lately read the 'Adventures of Five Hours,' it seems a mean thing."

ST. PATRICK IRELAND ST. JACOBS OIL

Drove all the snakes from IRELAND

Drives all aches from the body, cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia and CONQUERS PAIN 25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES


\$3.00 \$3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION.—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



The H. F. NORTON CO. HIDES, LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS

Prompt Cash Returns for Consignments of Hides, Pelts, Wool and Furs at Full Market Value. Write for price list and shipping tags to Department B. 206 Third Avenue South SEATTLE, WASH.

Marvelous, Quaint and Curious.

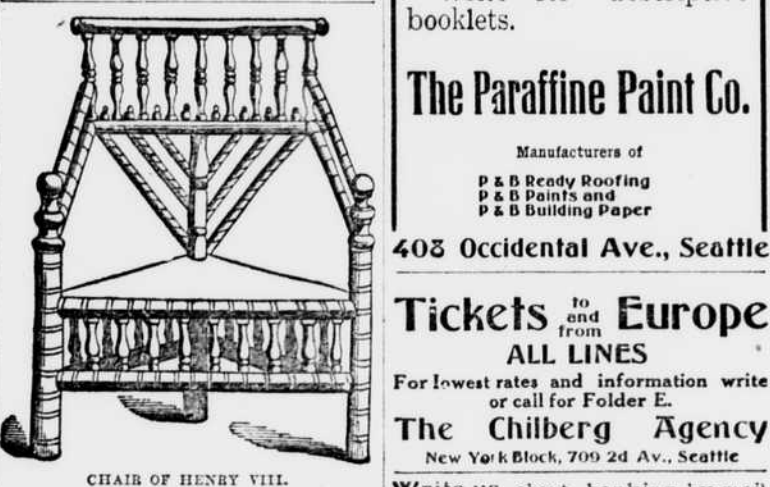
Henry the Eighth's Chair.



In the earlier half of the sixteenth century a large proportion of the furniture used in this country, as well as of the earthenware and other household implements during the greater part of that century, was imported from Flanders and the Netherlands. Hence, in

CHAIR OF HENRY VIII.

the absence of engravings at home, we are led to look at the works of the Flemish and German artists for illustrations of domestic manners at this period. The seats of that day were termed joint (or joined) stools and chairs. A rather fine example of a chair of this work, which was, as was often the case, three-cornered, is preserved in the Ashmolean museum, at Oxford, where it is reported to have been the chair of Henry VIII. We here annex a sketch of it.



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S. N. U. No. 51—1907

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RHEUMATISM CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

It is perfectly natural to rub the spot that hurts, and when the muscles, nerves, joints and bones are throbbing and twitching with the pains of Rheumatism the sufferer is apt to turn to the liniment bottle, or some other external application, in an effort to get relief from the disease, by producing counter-irritation on the flesh. Such treatment will quiet the pain temporarily, but can have no direct curative effect on the real disease because it does not reach the blood, where the cause is located. Rheumatism is more than skin deep—it is rooted and grounded in the blood and can only be reached by constitutional treatment—IT CANNOT BE RUBBED AWAY. Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, brought about by the accumulation in the system of refuse matter which the natural avenues of bodily waste, the Bowels and Kidneys, have failed to carry off. This refuse matter, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body, and Rheumatism gets possession of the system. The aches and pains are only symptoms, and though they may be scattered or relieved for a time by surface treatment, they will reappear at the first exposure to cold or dampness, or after an attack of indigestion or other irregularity. Rheumatism can never be permanently cured while the circulation remains saturated with irritating, pain-producing uric acid poison. The disease will shift from muscle to muscle or joint to joint, settling on the nerves, causing inflammation and swelling and such terrible pains that the nervous system is often shattered, the health undermined, and perhaps the patient becomes deformed and crippled for life. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses the blood and removes the circulation by neutralizing the acids and expelling all foreign matter from the system. It warms and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acid and corrosive matter in the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, the body is fed and nourished by rich, health-sustaining blood which completely and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. is composed of both purifying and tonic properties—just what is needed in every case of Rheumatism. It contains no potash, alkali or other mineral ingredient, but is made entirely of purifying, healing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks. If you are suffering from Rheumatism do not waste valuable time trying to rub a blood disease away, but begin the use of S. S. S. and write us about your case and our physicians will give you any information or advice desired free of charge and will send our special treatise on Rheumatism.

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ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1908.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

USES OF WOOD PULP

A short time ago an article in the Inland Printer stated that the advance in the price of paper was due to a marked decrease in the supply of spruce timber, from which most of the paper is used. The factories manufacturing the spruce pulp have exhausted the bodies of timber immediately adjacent to the factories, and in order to supply the ever-growing demand it is necessary for them to make drives of hundreds of miles on the rivers, or equally long hauls over the railroads, which readily explains the increased cost of raw material.

Wood pulp is now used in the manufacture of many articles of common use besides paper. Among these articles is the water pail made of wood fiber, which is now a more familiar sight than the one made of actual wood. In addition to pails, wood pulp is used in our homes in the form of basins, dishes, boxes and picture frames. The use of wood pulp for car wheels has long been known, but a new use reported from Germany is that of telegraph poles.

Articles of wood pulp have considerable bearing on electrical and other industries, as in the case of conduits and insulators in various forms.

Americans now use wood pulp for steam and water pipes, shoe heels, horseshoes, spools, tool handles, buttons, pulleys, paving blocks and coffins. Paper or wood pulp surgeon splints have many advantages over those of other materials, in their lightness, strength and flexibility. But perhaps the most unique use for paper pulp is for observatory domes. Here again its lightness and flexibility commend it, and in addition it has none of the disadvantages which arise from the use of metallic substances near to sensitized instruments.

All other articles made from the pulp of wood, however, do not require as much raw material as the one article, paper. There are several of the large daily papers which use, each, two or three carloads of paper daily. This, of course is the largest use to which paper is put, but when one considers the many millions of books, magazines and paper bags, the tons of wrapping paper and wall paper, and other and untold uses of paper, the running out of the timber in the older states is not surprising.

Now, where is a new and plentiful supply of spruce timber to be found?

Alaska presents to the world an inexhaustible supply of the finest spruce timber in the world. On every island between Dixon's Entrance and Seward, the spruce trees stand, their limbs interlocked with one another, from the water's edge to the very summit. These mountains are so steep that it is but a small task to get them out. For lumber only the biggest and soundest trees are chosen, but for making paper every tree can be used, regardless of size or soundness. With the modern methods of logging this timber can be rafted for \$1.50 to \$2.50 per M.

But, some will say, to pay one or two dollars here and raft the logs to the mills on the Sound or elsewhere would add enormously to their cost, besides the danger of losing the logs enroute.

No company anticipating the manufacture of wood pulp in this country would ever dream of such a thing. Waterpower is the best and most economical power known, and there is no country in the world where streams of great gravity are so numerous or easy of access. Mill Creek, near this place, would furnish power enough for all the mills of the Pacific Coast, and if the water was used three or four times, (possible between the lake and salt water) and the power converted into electricity, sufficient power could be generated to turn the wheels of all the paper mills of the world. On Woronkofski and Zarembo Islands there are numerous streams, near good harbors, all of which would furnish abundant power for any factory. By fluming the waters of Graveyard Creek from some high point, the water could be given a fall sufficient to drive any pulp mill.

Now, shall we sit with folded hands and let the town become a relic of history, or shall we concert our efforts and secure a paper mill that will create a permanent payroll, increase the population, raise the value of property, and insure the future prosperity of the town? It is up to the citizens. If we will expend a little effort and a few dollars we may be able to interest some big paper manufactory sufficiently to induce the establishment of a plant here, or near here.

Shall we try?

WRANGELL'S OPPORTUNITY

By getting a hustle to itself, our little town can be made one of the best towns in Alaska. We are at the very door, so to speak, of the great Cassiar country, which is destined to become a Mecca for many searchers after the precious yellow metal. We are in the midst of the finest bodies of timber in the world for some purposes. Our fisheries are as good as any. Sportsmen, too, find here a realization of their fondest dreams.

A few years ago there occurred a boom, and after the temporary excitement had subsided, Wrangell found herself in a worse condition than before. A number of the good citizens, attracted by reports of rich copper discoveries, went to Ketchikan, which has since grown to the proportions of a city, modern in every practicable detail.

For several years the Ketchikan paper mentioned, each week, the unbounded prosperity of the town. Copper is the town's backbone.

Not long ago, however, the price of copper fell in the markets of the world, and the mines began closing down, and the paper now says "it is rumored" that such-and-such a mine is to start up. Thus it will be seen that the one article decides as to Ketchikan's success or failure.

With Wrangell it is different. That nasty old yellow stuff that is washed out of the gravel of the Dease, the Taltan, the Stikine, the Iskut, the Clearwater, and their estuaries does not fluctuate to suit the whims of the bulls add bears. Wrangell has never laid any really serious claim to greatness, but her time is yet to come, and "he who laughs last, laughs best." Each year sees additional numbers of miners and prospectors go "inside" by the way of Wrangell and the Stikine. One of these fine days a Bonanza will be found, and then the stampede that will follow will be by way of Wrangell and the Stikine. When the men of the stampede come "out," they must come by way of the Stikine and Wrangell. This will mean an incidental increase of business, population, property values, etc.

In the great game of chequers it is "our move." We possess all of the advantages, natural and otherwise, the only thing lacking being an adequate supply of public spirit. Public spirit does not consist merely in saying that you like the town and would like to see it prosper, but, rather, in doing things, even to spend ten dollars and depending

upon the natural trend of business to return them to you with accrued interest.

What do we mean by all this rigamarole? Why, simply this:

Next year Seattle is to have a great real estate boom, under the stage name of Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Thousands will doubtless attend from all quarters of the globe. Now is the time to prepare a prospectus setting forth the manifold blessings with which Mother Nature has endowed this section, and endeavor to place a copy in the hands of every person who comes to Seattle in that year. It is an opportunity that will probably never come again, and we can ill afford to miss it.

Such a prospectus will cost several hundreds of dollars, but we who calculate on remaining here would reap an abundant profit in a very few years.

If a prevailing rumor proves true, the port of entry into Alaska

will soon be transferred to Mary's Island from Ketchikan. Present conditions compel vessels to enter at and clear from Ketchikan, and then if there is freight for Boca de Quadra or Metlakatla, the vessel carrying it must go out of their way to deliver it. The change will be a solar plexus wallop for "the first city in Alaska."

Mining Location Notices kept in stock for sale at SENTINEL office.

Picture frames and framed pictures at half price at W. C. Waters'.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE

In the matter of the Estate of Isaac Gjoen, deceased.

ALL PERSONS interested in the above named estate are notified that the 20th day of March, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., has been fixed by the Court as the day and hour for final hearing and settlement of all accounts pertaining to said estate, and to then and there appear and show cause, if any, why the said accounts and settlements should not be finally approved and the administrator discharged.

Made and entered this 18th day of January, A. D. 1908.

A. V. R. SNYDER,
U. S. Commissioner and ex-officio Probate Judge.

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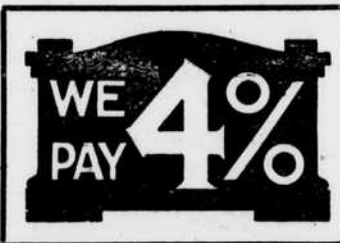
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